

The “New” Early Monarchies: 15^c – 16^c

Characteristics of the New Monarchies

- They offered the institution of monarchy as a guarantee of **law and order**.
- They proclaimed that **hereditary monarchy** was the legitimate form of public power → all should accept this without resistance.
- They enlisted the support of the **middle class** in the towns → tired of the local power of feudal nobles/clergy. *Ex. Merchants-Italy, Nobles of the Robe-France, Gentry-England*
- They would have to get their monarchies sufficiently organized & their finances into reliable order-

Characteristics of the New Monarchies-Centralized Power

- They would break down the mass of feudal, inherited, customary, or “common” law in which the rights of the feudal classes were entrenched.
- The kings would **MAKE law**, enact it by his own authority, regardless of previous custom or historic liberties → *What pleases the prince has the force of law!*
- Build up military—using taxes/bureaucracies/ because of new firearms (guns), artillery
- Worked best in **Western Europe** not Eastern and Southern Europe

England → stability under the Tudors

France → consolidation of power

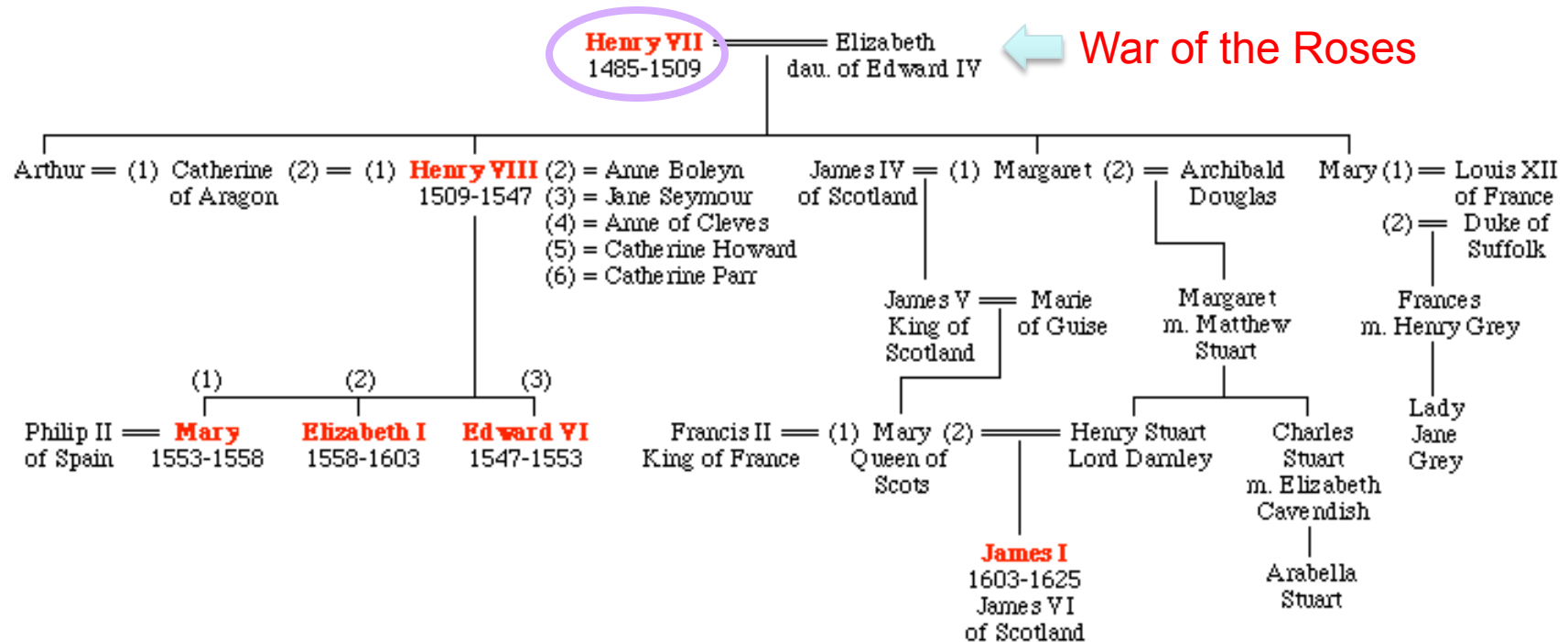
Spain → unification by marriage

HR Empire → different model: the
cost of decentralization

The Tudors of England

The House of Tudor

by Ed Stephan



Henry VII-1st Tudor-result of War of the Roses





Tudor England 1485

Henry VII-Star Chamber-1497

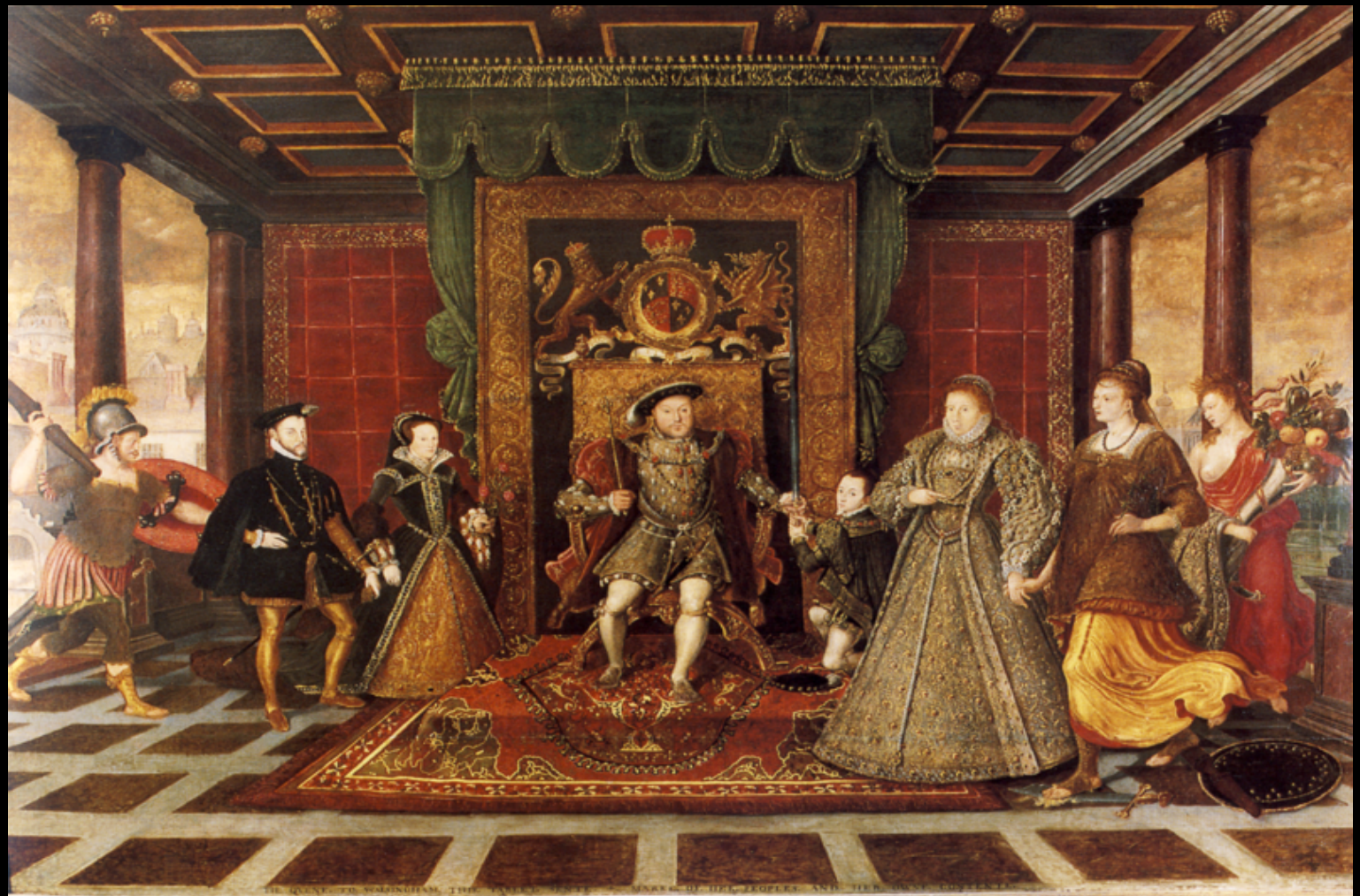
- The Court of Star Chamber, known simply as the Star Chamber, was a supplement to common-law courts in England.
- The Star Chamber drew its authority from the king's sovereign power and privileges and was not bound by the common law.
- The Star Chamber was so named for the star pattern on the ceiling of the room

Star Chamber Imagery



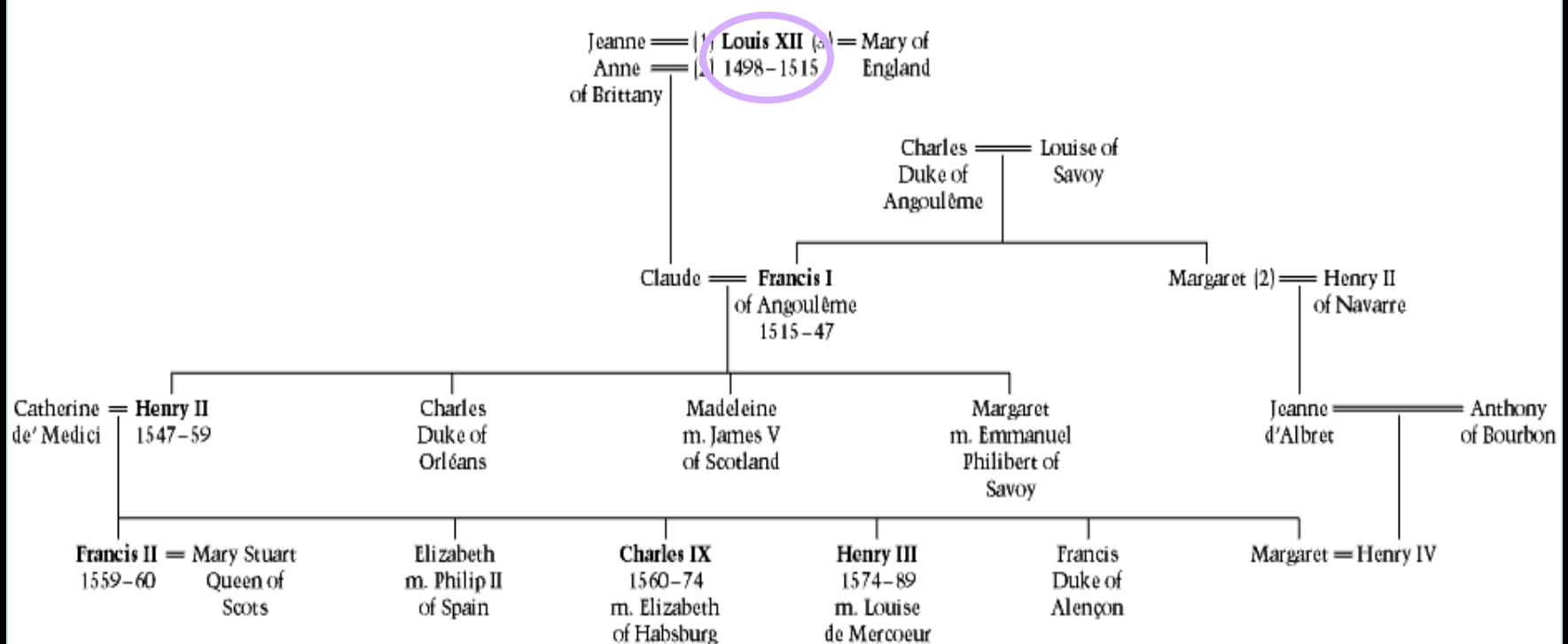
Henry VII-Star Chamber





The Valois Dynasty in France

THE LAST VALOIS KINGS (1498-1589)



France in the 15^c – 16^c



Portrait of Francis I, 1525



France and clergy-Concordat of Bologna-1516

Pope could collect all the income that the
The Concordat permitted the Pope to collect all
the income that the Catholic Church made in
France, while the King of France was confirmed
in his right to tithe the clerics and to restrict their
right of appeal to Rome.

- Confirmed the King of France's right to nominate
appointments to benefices—archbishops,
bishops, abbots and priors— enabling the
Crown, by controlling its personnel, to decide
who was to lead the Gallican(French) Church.

Ferdinand & Isabella of Spain



The Madonna of the Monarchs

Ferdinand and Isabella-Spain

- United Kingdoms
- Consolidated control of the military
- Expelled non converted Jews and Muslims

Kingdoms of Spain: 1492



Empire of Charles V



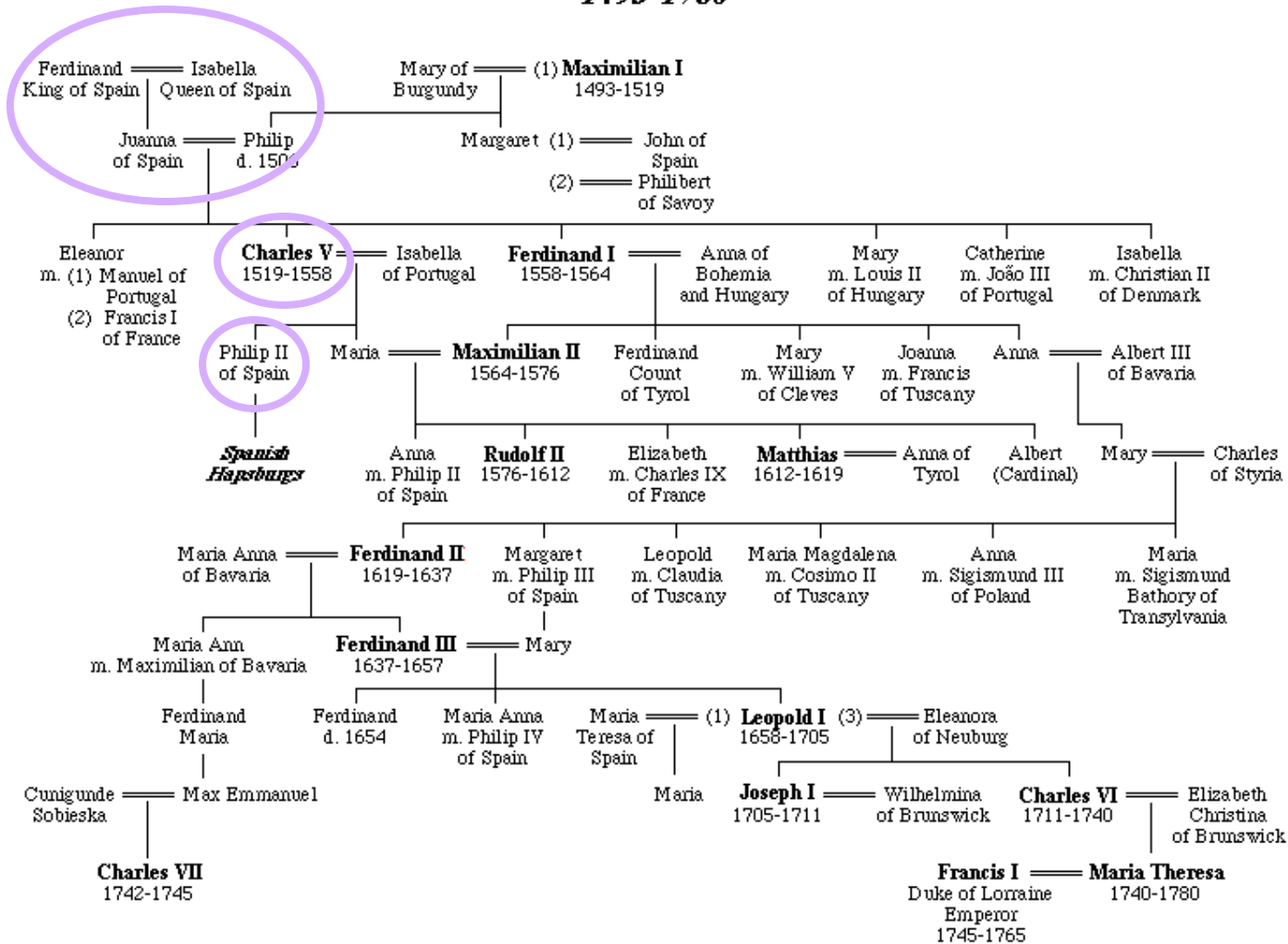
The Empire of Philip II



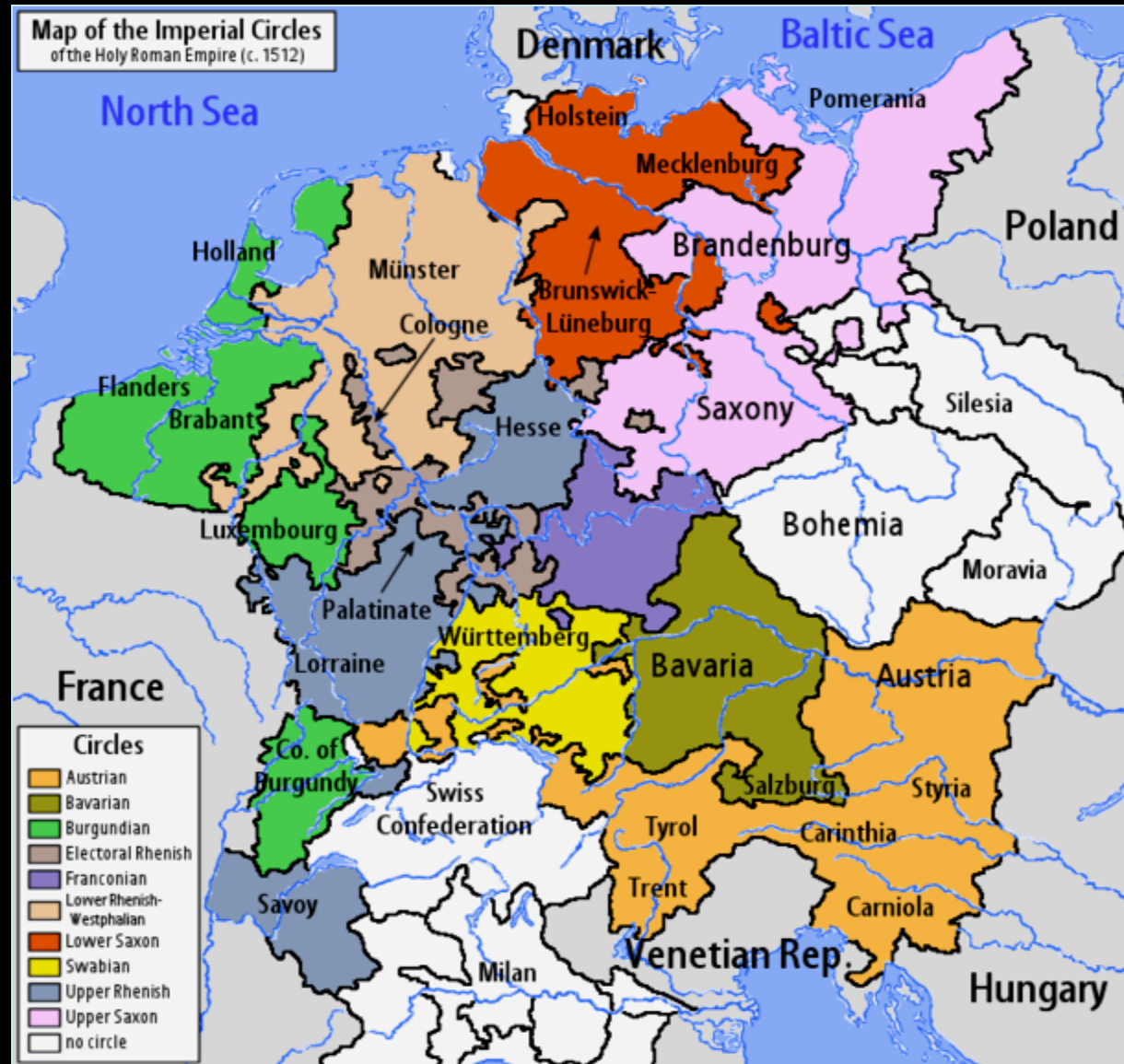
The Habsburg Dynasty

The House of Habsburg

1493-1780



The Holy Roman Empire: Late 1512



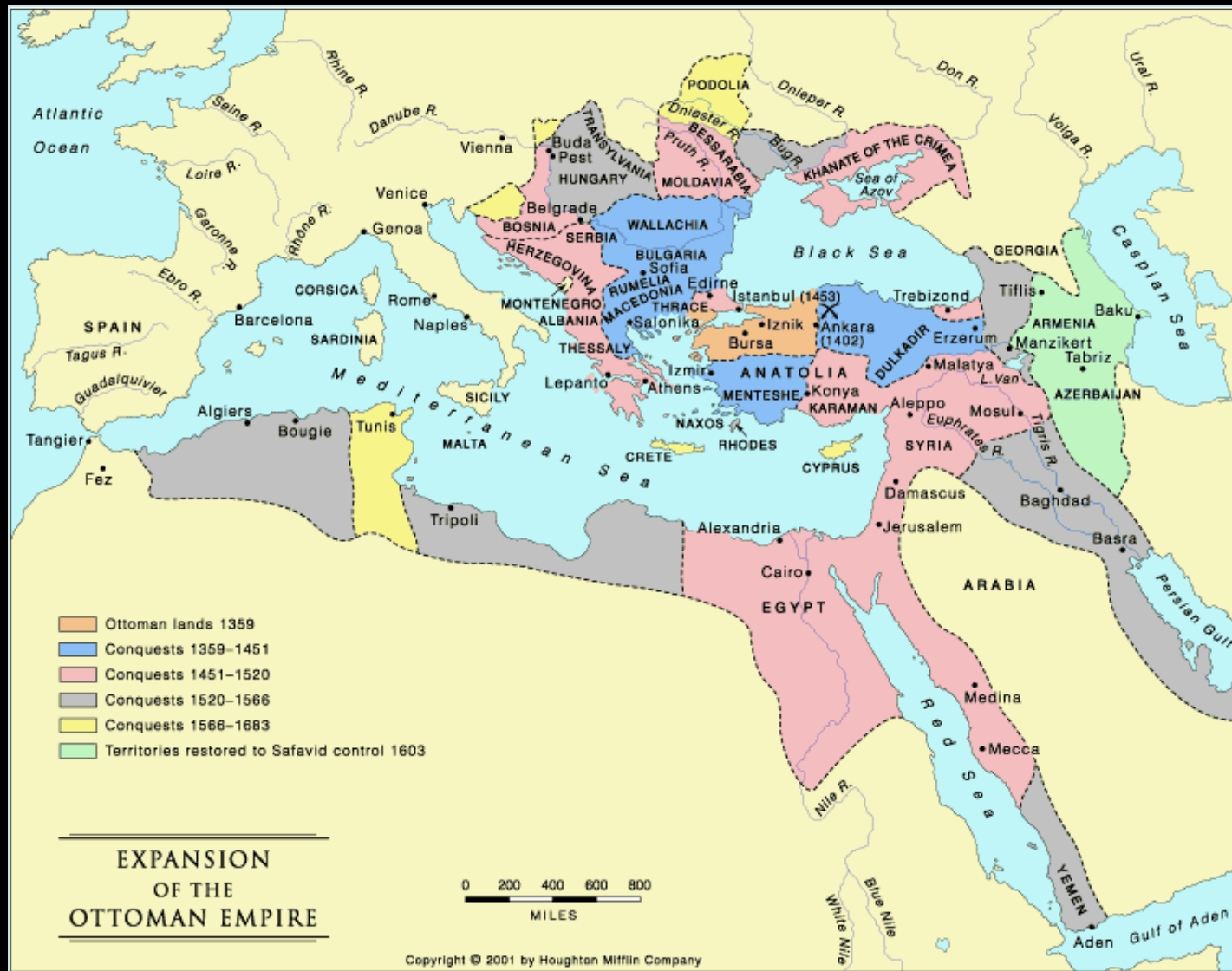
The Holy Roman Empire: Late 16^c



Central Europe in 1600



The Growth of the Ottoman Empire



The Battle of Lepanto, 1571- Spanish defeat of Ottomans moving into Europe



Eastern Europe in 1550



Secular-Political Theorists at this time

Jean Bodin-French-1530-1596-theory of Sovereignty-Divine Right

Belived in strong monarchy with Parliament

Hugo Grotius-Dutch-1583-1645-

Father of International law"-believed in natural law, religious tolerance, and just wars.

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